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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DUKE'S MOTO.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.

LAUREL THEATRE, Broadway.—WIVES OF FORT.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—FELON'S BRAND.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Bowery.—THE DUKE'S MOTO.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—GEM.

THE FULTON AND NASSAU STS.—THE DUKE'S MOTO.

REYNOLDS' MINSTRELS, Mechanic's Hall, 475 Broad.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 44 Broadway.—EXOTIC.

THE NEW IDEA, 425 Broadway.—SOME BURLAP.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 44 Broadway.—BALLET.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—EXOTIC.

New York, Monday, June 22, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

Our news to-day from the different scenes of action

between the contending armies are employed in

exceedingly full and interesting. Our correspondent

at Monocacy Station states that the rebels

occupied Frederick City last evening. It is certain,

at least, that a force of them passed through it.

They were attacked and dispersed by our troops

under Major Cole, but another force reoccupied it,

and were there, though in very small num-

bers, last night. A despatch from Chambers-

burg last night says that a battle may be ex-

pected there to-morrow, if the rebels do not

scatter into small bodies and roam through the

mountains. They have already carried off 2,000

head of cattle, and a many horses out of Franklin

county. They keep so much on the move in the

direction of Greencastle, Hagerstown and Wil-

liamsport that their exact position or intentions

are not known from hour to hour. Gen. Jenks

appears to be moving with a force of 1,100

mounted infantry in the direction of Gettysburg

or the Northern Central Railroad. He is commit-

ting great depredations upon the horses of the

farmers and in the mountains.

We publish to-day a brilliant account in full de-

tail, from our correspondent in the field, of the

late desperate two days' battle at Winchester be-

tween General Milroy and General Ewell, which

terminated in a disastrous retreat of the Union

forces to Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, with

only two thousand men out of seven thousand, and

having lost all the artillery, stores, baggage and

everything except what the men carried on their

persons. Three entire batteries of field artillery

and one battery of siege guns, about two hundred

and eighty wagons, over twelve hundred horses

and mules, all the commissary and quartermas-

ter's stores and ammunition of all kinds, over

six thousand muskets and small arms without

count, the private baggage of the officers and men,

all fell into the hands of the enemy. We give a

map in connection with this account, showing the

line of advance of the rebels on the town and the

positions of both armies during the fight.

The only news from General Hooker's army is a

positive contradiction of the reports about a battle

at Centerville. The rebels are said to have no in-

tention east of the Bull Run Mountains. Our cav-

alry and artillery had two pretty brisk skir-

mishes with the rebels in the vicinity of Aldie and

Middleburg on Friday, in which our troops had

the best of it, repulsing the rebels and capturing

several prisoners. Our loss was small, but in-

cluded three or four officers.

The rebel news which we give to-day concerning

Vicksburg and Port Hudson is interesting. The

garrison at the former place is said to be in fine

spirits and in possession of plenty of subsistence.

General Lee officially claims a grand victory at

Winchester, and thanks God for the same. Our

own despatches from Memphis to Vicksburg to the

19th, state that the siege is progressing surely

though slowly; that the chances of an attack from

Johnston are lessening every day, and that our

total loss for the preceding week was only fifty,

of whom twelve were killed.

The Richmond papers of Saturday say that seven

Union iron-clads were at Brunswick, Ga., on the

12th inst., and that a large force had been landed

there. The same authority states that Mr. Val-

landigham has run the blockade from Wilmington,

N. C., for Nassau, whence he will sail for Canada.

Our blockade squadron has diminished the

rebel fleet of privateers by one very valuable and

dangerous steamer, the Atlanta, formerly known

as the Clyde built vessel Fingal. She was cap-

tured after a fight of half an hour by the Monitor

Weehawken and Montauk, in the neighborhood of

Warsaw Sound, while evidently preparing to at-

tack Port Seymour, commanding the entrance of

Ogeechee river.

The three masted schooner seen off Nantucket

looking after our fishing boats has probably burned

a large vessel, as we were seen on fire on Saturday

night, thirty-five miles south of that point. A new

privateer, rigged as a brig, also made an attack

upon the big George, of New Haven, near St. Croix,

editorial, the right of England to furnish war con-

voys for her neutral merchantmen, trading with

lawful papers, off or near the blockaded ports.

The Gazette, at the same time, admits the right of

our cruisers to search suspicious vessels.

Earl Russell indicated to Parliament that the

English Cabinet had adopted a very liberal po-

litical attitude both towards Russia and Poland on

the subject of the Polish revolution and the rights

of Poland.

A German journal publishes the official text of

Mr. Seward's despatch, announced by the Journal

of St. Petersburg, and an analysis of Prince

Gortchakoff's reply to the Cabinet of Washington.

The Russian Minister, in order to be able to give

himself as early as possible, had addressed it, not to

the Russian Minister at Washington, but to Mr.

Clay, Minister of the United States at St. Peters-

burg. Prince Gortchakoff expresses the Czar's

sentiments of affection and gratitude at the atti-

tude of the federal government under the grave

circumstances in which Russia is placed. One

paragraph of this document is devoted to the

rebellion.

France was disappointed and considerably

agitated by the news from Mexico. The Monitor

confesses that the resistance of the Mexicans was

"unexpected."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Bermuda papers to June 10, by the Eliza Barnes,

contain no news. The rebel steamers Columbia

and R. E. Lee sailed on the 5th for Nassau.

While the Pennsylvania troops who were sent

for the defence of the State are clamoring about

the prospect of pay, the duration of service, and

the personal qualities of their commanders, and

even insisting already to be sent back to their

homes, the New York soldiers are quietly taking

their places in the trenches and fortifications

around Harrisburg, and are prepared to meet the

invaders and drive them back to their desolated

land.

Ex-Senator Pugh, the democratic nominee for

Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, has announced his

intention to take the stump after the 13th of July.

Rev. J. Donnelly, a Catholic priest was arrested

at St. Joseph, Missouri, on the 13th inst., and

sent to St. Louis. It is supposed that he has been

carrying on a secret correspondence with the

rebels.

The Memphis Appeal has had quite an eventful

history. Just before the Unionists took possession

of Memphis it packed up and moved to Grenada,

Mississippi, where it located for awhile. The

Unionists came to Grenada some months after; but

the Appeal heard of their coming, and went to

Jackson, Mississippi. A short time since General

Grant visited Jackson, and it packed its carpet

bag and kit, and went to Meridian, Mississippi,

where it issued one or two numbers, and then

started for Atlanta, Georgia.

The new Catholic church of St. Teresa, situated

on the corner of Rutgers and Henry streets, was

formally dedicated to the service of the Catholic

doctrine yesterday by Archbishop Hughes, as-

sisted by other dignitaries of the church. The

services were very interesting.

The stock market on Saturday was dull and irregu-

lar, closing, however, with a better feeling, espe-

cially in Erie, Hudson and Pacific Mail. The Western

shares were heavy throughout the day. Gold rose as high as

144, closing at 143½. Exchange was 150½ a 151. Money

was scarce in the morning, but at a late hour it be-

came very easy indeed.

The Theatre of War in Virginia—The

Latest Movements.

The scene has been continually shifting for the

last few days on the theatre of war on either side

of the Potomac. But the tendency is northward.

The Confederate strength is hourly accumu-

lating on the Upper Potomac in the same region

where Lee and McClellan contended in deadly

conflict last September. What Lee is capable

of all know; but after the failure of Hooker at

Chancellorsville, and his now permitting Lee

to deliberately outflank him, the country can-

not but feel the deepest anxiety for the result.

Were McClellan at the head of the Army of the

Potomac there would be little room for doubt

or fear. As it is, the fate of the capital and of

the nation trembles in the balance.

Our telegraphic despatch from Harrisburg

throws some light upon the movements of Lee.

It appears that on Saturday evening Jenkins,

with his mounted infantry, passed through

Greencastle, in the direction of Waynesboro,

which suggests Gettysburg and the Northern

Central Railroad as the destination, or a circuit

around by Fayetteville to the rear of the two

New York regiments sent to Scotland and Ship-

penburg to drive the rebels from that part of

the State. The troops of Jenkins had ambu-

sances and three or four days' rations with

them, and that looks like fighting. But if his

object be to cut the Northern Central and the

Wilmington and Baltimore roads, and if he

That he intends to remain on this side of the

Potomac, if he can, is evident enough. He has

built a substantial bridge over the canal and

the Potomac river at Williamsport, and also a

pontoon bridge across the river at Shepherd-

stown, opposite Sharpsburg. And this explains

a statement in our Baltimore correspondence

that Lee had pontoons in his train when setting

out on his march. Our correspondent, at the time

of writing, supposed the pontoons were collect-

ed to cross the Lower Potomac by a corps which

Lee had left behind him at Frederickburg and

which subsequently moved towards Damrics

and Occoquan. But it is more likely that Lee

desires to have a pontoon bridge to connect his

new base of operations at Sharpsburg with

Gordonsville and Richmond, whence he must

derive at least his supplies of ammunition.

Suppose, too, that a heavy rain should swell

the Potomac that his forces on the south side

might be severed from those on the north, or

in the event of losing a battle on the northern

side and desiring to retreat, he would be placed

in a serious predicament if left without a

bridge. What Hooker's army is now doing it

is to build one. Suffice it to say that at any

moment we may hear of a terrible collision,

which will probably prove a decisive battle

for or against the federal arms. If Lee should

be badly defeated in a general action in Mary-

land or Pennsylvania he would hardly be able

to effect a retreat, and if not, that would be

a fatal blow from which the rebellion could

not recover. But, on the other hand, if Hooker

should now give battle and be utterly routed,

the fate of Washington would be sealed; and

what, after that, would be the probable destiny

of the republic is a prospect which we do not

wish to contemplate.

Important from Mexico—Facts Concern-

ing the Fall of Puebla.

We publish in another column information

obtained from a reliable source as to the cap-

ture by the French of the city of Puebla. We

were not inclined, when the news of this vic-

tory first reached here, to credit the astounding

details. We could not understand why General

Ortega, with so large a force, should have sur-

rendered at discretion, instead of cutting his

way through the attacking forces, or at any

rate making the attempt. It had been con-

ceded by the French that the Mexicans were

defending Puebla with the greatest courage

and determination, when suddenly we heard

that in large numbers they had most unaccount-

ably surrendered.

It now appears, upon the testimony of

Judge Lane, our Consul at Vera Cruz, who

has just returned here, that the capture of

Puebla was but a barren victory. The French

got the city; but its defenders were gone. Com-

monfort did not relieve the starving garrison of

Puebla. Hence they were forced to abandon the

city; but the French did not capture the seven-

teen thousand troops and nine hundred officers,

as they reported. These all escaped, after de-

stroying all the munitions and small arms they

could not take with them, and spiking all the

cannon. The French, when they first reported

the capture of Puebla, made a great flourish

of their intention of sending to Martinique the

soldiers captured, while the officers were to be

forwarded to France. A month elapsed with-

out their arrival at Vera Cruz, and then the

French accounted for this by asserting that

General Ortega, his officers and the troops had

violated their parole and escaped. It is evi-

dent that there is no foundation for such an

accusation. Had the French really captured the

Mexican army they would have held them and

endeavored to make terms with the Mexican

government. The whole affair was evidently

grossly misrepresented for the purpose of af-

fecting the public mind in France. The truth,

however, will soon overthrow the subterfuge,

and the French people will learn that the cap-

ture of Puebla was but the advance of one step

to a most difficult and dangerous road.

To capture the city of Mexico and keep their

communication open with Vera Cruz the French

will require a large force—not less than one

hundred thousand. Napoleon will find it a hard

matter to continue this Mexican expedition,

now that so many of the opposition have been

elected to the French Chambers. The people

have always been averse to this expedition,

which they had the good sense to esteem in its

proper light—that is, a grand filibustering at-

tempt to rob the Mexicans of money and land if